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14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
15 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
16 SAN JOSE DIVISION

17 CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.,

18 Plaintiff,

19 v.

20 ARISTA NETWORKS, INC.,

21 Defendant.

Case No. 5:14-cv-05344-BLF (NC)

**RESPONSE TO CISCO'S BRIEF RE:
OPINION OF DR. ALMEROOTH ON
PARSER SOURCE CODE**

Judge: Hon. Beth Labson Freeman

Date Filed: December 5, 2014

Trial Date: November 21, 2016

1 Recognizing that Dr. Almeroth’s parser code copying opinion could not pass muster,
 2 Cisco’s “Brief Re Opinion of Dr. Almeroth on Parser Source Code” (ECF 529) attempts to
 3 bargain away that opinion in exchange for a favorable outcome on its *Daubert* motion that seeks
 4 to prevent Dr. Black and Mr. Seifert from testifying about how the entire networking industry—
 5 even Cisco—treated its CLI as a *de facto* industry standard. But Cisco has nothing to bargain
 6 away. Dr. Almeroth’s undisclosed opinion alleging parser code copying has no relationship to
 7 the admissibility of dozens of pages of expert report analysis (and hundreds of pages of
 8 supporting evidence and data) by Dr. Black and Mr. Seifert explaining the basis for widely
 9 articulated views about the Cisco CLI. The relevant facts, which Cisco omits, are as follows.

10 In opposition to Arista’s motion to exclude Dr. Almeroth from suggesting that Arista
 11 copied Cisco parser source code (ECF 475-3 at 1), Cisco spent pages attempting to justify and
 12 admit that opinion (*id.* at 2–6). Only after Arista replied and the Court expressed concern with
 13 Dr. Almeroth’s opinion did Cisco reveal that “we [Cisco] are not alleging that there was parser
 14 source code copying in the case, so that isn’t an issue.” (9/9/16 Hrg. Tr. at 45:11–13). But Cisco
 15 conjured up a new theory on the fly, and represented for the first time in open court “that this has
 16 to do with the patent case.” (*Id.* at 45:17–19). Cisco’s current brief attempts to suggest a basis
 17 for admissibility based on the patent case, but any one of the following facts would preclude Dr.
 18 Almeroth from offering this opinion at trial:

- 19 • Dr. Almeroth’s report never even suggests his opinion is relevant to the ’526
 20 patent, nor does he disclose any ’526 patent infringement analysis or even a
 21 citation to Dr. Jeffay’s ’526 patent analysis. (ECF 419-10 at ¶¶ 83–86). In fact,
 22 Dr. Almeroth’s report does not even contain the word “patent.”
- 23 • Dr. Almeroth did not mention the ’526 patent in his deposition—not even when
 24 asked to explain the “significance” of his opinions about parser similarities. (ECF
 25 419-12 at 277:14–279:8).
- 26 • Cisco did not even mention the ’526 patent anywhere in its *Daubert* opposition
 27 brief, where it had ten pages to clarify the purpose of Dr. Almeroth’s opinion.
 28 (ECF 475-3).

In short, Cisco’s opportunistic attempt to keep in play Dr. Almeroth’s prejudicial testimony could not pass muster under Rule 26, which no doubt is why Cisco has now conceded as much.

Because Dr. Almeroth’s parser copying opinion so utterly lacks support in the record, it

1 has no bearing on the admissibility of Dr. Black's and Mr. Seifert's opinions, which are based
2 upon a completely different, and undeniably robust, record. Dr. Black's and Mr. Seifert's
3 opinions explaining the "*de facto* standard" nature of Cisco's CLI are admissible according to
4 established Ninth Circuit authority allowing for expert testimony on industry custom and practice,
5 particularly when supported by both data and statements from industry participants including
6 Cisco, Dell, Juniper, Brocade, HP, and others. *See* ECF 462-4 at 6-10; ECF 470-4 at 6-8. On
7 the other hand, Dr. Almeroth's opinion suggesting parser copying, and attempting to tie that to a
8 claim of willful patent infringement, is *not* admissible for the wholly unrelated reason that it was
9 never disclosed in his report, or in deposition, or even in *Daubert* briefing.

10 Dated: September 20, 2016

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